



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Introduction



INTRODUCTION

AVAILABLE PRODUCTS
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DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

This product provides a range of information about the release of microdata from the 2012 Survey of Education and Work (SEW), including details about the survey methodology and how to use the TableBuilder. Data item lists and information on the conditions of use and the quality of the microdata, as well as the definitions used, are also provided.

Microdata are the most detailed information available from a survey and are generally the responses to individual questions on the questionnaire or data derived from two or more questions and are released with the approval of the Australian Statistician.

The SEW is conducted in May each year throughout Australia and is designed to provide annual statistics about the educational activity and qualifications of the population.

AVAILABLE PRODUCTS

The following microdata products are available from this survey:

- TableBuilder – an online tool for creating tables and graphs.

Further information about this service, and other information to assist users in understanding and accessing microdata in general, is available from the Microdata Entry Page. Before applying for access, users should read and familiarise themselves with the information contained in the User Manual: TableBuilder.

APPLYING FOR ACCESS

To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre.

Further information on access steps can be found on the How to Apply for Microdata page on the ABS web site.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the survey and the microdata can be found in the various pages associated with this product, including:

- A detailed list of data items for the 2012 SEW TableBuilder, available in the Downloads tab
- The Quality Declaration, Abbreviations and Glossary in the Explanatory Notes tab
- Other related products on the Related Information tab.

SUPPORT

For further support in the use of this product, please contact Microdata Access Strategies on 02 6252 7714 or via microdata.access@abs.gov.au.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Data obtained in the survey but not included in TableBuilder may be available from the ABS, on request, as statistics in tabulated form.

Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, special tabulations can be produced incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These are available, on request, on a fee for service basis. Contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or client.services@abs.gov.au for further information.

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Survey methodology



SURVEY METHODOLOGY

General information about the 2012 Survey of Education and Work, including summary results, are available in the publication *Education and Work, Australia, May 2012* (cat. no. 6227.0).

Detailed information about the survey including scope and coverage, survey design, data collection methodology, weighting, estimation and benchmarking and the reliability of estimates can be accessed from the Explanatory Notes page of that publication. All published summary tables, in Excel spreadsheet format, can be accessed from the Downloads page.

Please note that due to the confidentiality processes inherent in TableBuilder, estimates derived from this product will differ slightly when compared to those published in cat. no. 6227.0. The confidentiality processes applied in TableBuilder do not impact on the quality of the data.

File structure



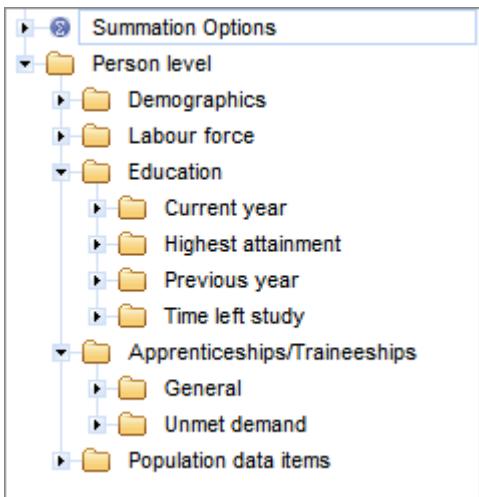
FILE STRUCTURE

NOT APPLICABLE CATEGORIES TABLE POPULATIONS ZERO VALUE CELLS

The underlying format of the 2012 Survey of Education and Work TableBuilder file is structured as a single person level. This person level contains general demographic information about each survey respondent such as their age, sex, country of birth and labour force status as well details about their qualifications and other recent educational activity.

When tabulating data from TableBuilder, person weights are automatically applied to the underlying sample counts to provide the survey's population estimates.

The data items included in the 2012 SEW TableBuilder are grouped under the following broad headings and subheadings. A complete data item list can be accessed from the Downloads page.



NOT APPLICABLE CATEGORIES

Most data items included in TableBuilder include a 'Not applicable' category. The classification values of the 'Not applicable' categories, where relevant, are shown in the data item list in the Downloads tab. The "Not Applicable" category generally represents the number of people who were not asked a particular question or the number of people excluded from the population for a data item when that data was derived (e.g. Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

TABLE POPULATIONS

The population relevant to each data item is identified in the data item list and should be kept in mind when extracting and analysing data. The actual population count for each data item is equal to the total cumulative frequency minus the 'Not applicable' category.

Generally, all populations, including very specific populations, can be 'filtered' using other relevant data items. For example, if the population of interest is 'Employed persons', any data item with that population (excluding the 'Not applicable' category) could be used. While any applicable data item can be used for this filtering process, the SEW TableBuilder also includes some data items that have been specifically derived for this purpose. For example, the population data item "P7. Persons aged 15–24 years" can be used to filter this population rather than the actual age group data item. The specifically derived population data items are listed in the data item list in the "Population data items" worksheet.

ZERO VALUE CELLS

Tables generated from sample surveys will sometimes contain cells with zero values because no respondents that satisfied the parameters of a particular cell in a table were in the survey. This is despite there being people in the general population with those characteristics. That is, the cell may have had a value above zero if all persons in scope of the survey had been enumerated. This is an example of sampling variability which occurs with all sample surveys. Relative Standard Errors cannot be generated for zero cells.

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Using TableBuilder



USING TABLEBUILDER

For general information relating to TableBuilder and instructions on how to use the features of the TableBuilder product, please refer to the User Manual: TableBuilder (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005).

More specific information applicable to this 2012 SEW TableBuilder product, which should enable users to understand, interpret and tabulate the data, is outlined below.

COUNTING UNITS AND WEIGHTS

Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit. The weight is the value that indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

As the underlying format of the SEW TableBuilder file is structured as a single person level, there is only one weight provided - a person weight. That is, all tables produced provide estimates of the number of people with particular characteristics. The **Summation Options** section in the **Customise Table** panel in TableBuilder contains this weight. As there is only one weight available the person weights will be automatically applied when producing tables.

Data item list



DATA ITEM LIST

The 2012 SEW TableBuilder file contains approximately 39,500 confidentialised respondent records from the survey and includes around 70 data items that are available for cross tabulation (although some restrictions may apply). A complete list of the data items available for use within TableBuilder, including relevant population and classification details, can be found in the Excel spreadsheet in the Downloads tab.

The data item list spreadsheet comprises 11 worksheets covering:

- Table of contents
- List of population descriptions
- Data items on demographic characteristics
- Data items on labour force characteristics
- Data items on education in current year
- Data items on highest educational attainment
- Data items on education in previous year
- Data items on time left study
- Data items on apprenticeships/traineeships
- Data items on unmet demand for apprenticeships/traineeships
- List of population data items.

The "Population descriptions" worksheet provides a list of the various populations, and an associated code number, that are applicable to the data items available in TableBuilder. The code number (and hence relevant population) is shown alongside each data item throughout the spreadsheet to indicate which population each particular data item relates to. For example, the data item "Occupation of work in current job" in the "Labour force" worksheet has the population code number 2, so by referring to the population description, this occupation data item relates to "Employed persons".

The "Population data items" worksheet includes those data items that have been specifically derived to enable easy filtering for particular population groups. For example, the population data item "P7. Persons aged 15-24 years" can be used to filter this specific population in tables rather than using the actual age group data item.

Users intending to purchase the 2012 SEW TableBuilder should ensure that the data they require, and the level of detail needed, are available and applicable for the intended use.

Conditions of use



CONDITIONS OF USE

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USER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Census and Statistics Act includes a legislative guarantee to respondents that their confidentiality will be protected. This is fundamental to the trust the Australian public has in the ABS, and that trust is in turn fundamental to the excellent quality of ABS information. Without that trust, survey respondents may be less forthcoming or truthful in answering ABS questionnaires. For more information, see 'Avoiding inadvertent disclosure' and 'Microdata' on our web page How the ABS keeps your information confidential.

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CURF DATA

The release of the CURF data is authorised by Clause 7 of the Statistics Determination made under subsection 13(1) of the Census and Statistics Act 1905. The release of a CURF must satisfy the ABS legislative obligation to release information in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation.

This legislation allows the Australian Statistician to approve release of unit record data. All

CURFs released have been approved by the Statistician. Prior to being granted access to CURFs, each organisation's Responsible Officer must submit a CURF Undertaking to the ABS. The CURF Undertaking is required by legislation and states that, prior to CURFs being released to an organisation, a Responsible Officer must undertake to ensure that the organisation will abide by the conditions of use of CURFs. Individual users are bound by the undertaking signed by the Responsible Officer.

All CURF users are required to read and abide by the conditions and restrictions in the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs. Any breach of the CURF Undertaking may result in withdrawal of service to individuals and/or organisations. Further information is contained in the Consequences of Failing to Comply web page.

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TABLEBUILDER

In accordance with the Census and Statistics Act 1905, data in TableBuilder are subjected to a confidentiality process before release. The release of microdata must satisfy the ABS legislative obligation to release information in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation.

This confidentiality process is applied to avoid releasing information that may lead to the identification of individuals, families, households, dwellings or businesses.

Prior to being granted access to TableBuilder, users must agree to the following ABS Terms and Conditions of TableBuilder Access:

- understand that the ABS has taken great care to ensure that the information on the survey output record file is correct and as accurate as possible and understand that ABS does not guarantee, or accept any legal liability whatsoever arising from, or connected to, the use of any material contained within, or derived from TableBuilder
- understand that all data extracted from the Survey Output Record File through TableBuilder will be confidentialised prior to being supplied and that as a result, no reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors
- users inform the ABS, through their Contact Officer, upon leaving their organisation that your access is disabled
- not to provide their TableBuilder user ID and password access to any other person or organisation.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE

All ABS products and services are provided subject to the ABS Conditions of Sale. Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be referred to intermediary.management@abs.gov.au.

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PRICE

Microdata access is priced according to the ABS Pricing Policy and Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines. For details refer to ABS Pricing Policy on the ABS website. For microdata prices refer to the Microdata prices web page.

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HOW TO APPLY FOR ACCESS

Clients wishing to access the microdata should read the How to Apply for Microdata web page. Clients should familiarise themselves with the User Manual: Responsible Use of ABS CURFs and other related microdata information which are available via the Microdata web pages, before applying for access through MiCRO.

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AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

The ABS/Universities Australia Agreement provides participating universities with access to a range of ABS products and services. This includes access to microdata. For further information, university clients should refer to the ABS/Universities Australia Agreement web page.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

The Microdata Entry page on the ABS website contains links to microdata related information to assist users to understand and access microdata. For further information users should email microdata.access@abs.gov.au or telephone (02) 6252 7714.

About this Release

The following microdata product is available from the Survey of Education and Work, 2012.
- TableBuilder

To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre.

This product provides data on labour force characteristics, participation in study in current and previous year, type of educational institution, level of education of study in current and previous year, highest year of school completed, level of highest non-school qualification, level of highest educational attainment, and selected characteristics of apprentices and trainees. A detailed list of data items is available on the Downloads tab.

The microdata enables users to tabulate, manipulate and analyse data. Steps to confidentialise the dataset are taken to ensure the integrity of data and maintain confidentiality of the respondents. This includes removing any information that might uniquely identify an individual, reducing the level of detail for some items and collapsing some categories.

Approved users can combine information on educational attainment with labour force characteristics to enable analysis of transitions from education to work.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 29/03/2016.

The Using TableBuilder page has been updated to remove some information which is no longer relevant.

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Apprentice

An apprentice is a person aged 15-64 years who has entered into a legal contract (called a training agreement or contract of training) with an employer, to serve a period of training for the purpose of attaining tradesperson status in a recognised trade. In this survey, apprentices are identified by their answer to a question specifically pertaining to the **Australian Apprenticeship Scheme**. Note that **Australian School-based Apprenticeships** are excluded.

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The ASCED is a national standard classification which includes all sectors of the Australian education system: that is, schools, vocational education and training, and higher education. From 2001, ASCED replaced a number of classifications used in administrative and statistical systems, including the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of education and Field of education. See Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

Balance of state/territory

Comprises the balance of Australia not included in Capital City.

Capital city

Comprises the Australian Capital Territory, the Major Statistical Regions of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth and the Statistical Divisions of Greater Hobart and Darwin.

Certificate not further defined

Survey responses are coded to Certificate not further defined (n.f.d.) when there is not enough information to code them to Certificate I, II, III or IV in the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0), Level of education classification.

Completed

The completion of all academic requirements for the conferring of an award from an institution.

Completers

Persons aged 15-64 years who, by May, had completed the non-school qualification in which they were enrolled in in the previous year.

Country of birth

Country of birth has been classified according to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 2011 (cat. no. 1269.0).

Educational institution

Any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges, etc. Excluded are institutions whose primary role is not education.

Employed

Persons who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full time

Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Employed part time

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Enrolled

Refers to persons registered for a course of study in the particular reference period (e.g. survey month, or previous calendar year) at an educational institution.

Field not determined

Field not determined includes inadequately described responses or where no responses

were given.

Field of education

Field of education is defined as the subject matter of an educational activity. It is categorised according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0) Field of education classification. This publication presents the main field of education studied.

Field of trade

Refers to the occupation of an apprentice and is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006 (cat. no. 1220.0) Unit Group.

Higher education institution

An Australian institution providing higher education courses, e.g. universities; colleges of advanced education; institutes of advanced education; institutes of higher education; institutes of tertiary education; agricultural colleges and some institutes of technology.

Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage

This is one of four Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by the ABS following each Census of Population and Housing from various characteristics of persons resident in particular areas. The Index of Disadvantage summarises attributes such as income, educational attainment, unemployment and occupation skill levels. The index refers to the area (Census Collection District) in which a person lives, not to the socio-economic situation of the particular individual. The indexes included in TableBuilder were those compiled following the 2006 Census. For further information about the indexes, see Information Paper: An Introduction to Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2006 (cat. no. 2039.0).

Industry

Industry data is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0).

Leavers

Persons who were enrolled in a course of study for a qualification in the previous year, but were not enrolled in any course of study for a qualification at the time of the survey.

Level of education

Level of education is a function of the quality and quantity of learning involved in an educational activity. It is categorised according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0) Level of education classification.

Level of highest educational attainment

Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is not a measurement of the relative importance of different fields of study but a ranking of qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular area of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken. See

the following Explanatory Notes for how highest level is derived.

Level not determined

Level not determined includes inadequately described responses or where no responses were given.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

People who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Non-school educational institution

An educational institution, other than a secondary school. This includes higher education establishments, colleges of technical and further education, public and private colleges, etc. Institutions excluded are those whose primary role is not education.

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

Not in labour force

Persons who were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Occupation

Occupation data is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006 (cat. no. 1220.0).

Other educational institution

Includes institutions or establishments that offer educational courses such as industry skills centres, professional or industry associations, equipment/product manufacturers or suppliers, and instances where insufficient information was available to determine the type of educational institution.

Qualification

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved an appropriate level of learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded.

Reference week

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

School study

School study is participation in primary or secondary level education, regardless of the institution or location where the study is or was undertaken. It therefore includes such study undertaken in a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) or other institution.

School leavers

Persons aged 15-24 years who attended school in the previous year but were not attending school prior to May of the survey year.

Study for a qualification

Refers to any study being undertaken that will lead to a recognised qualification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. This includes study for a school qualification. In this survey, if the respondent was still attending school their level of study was recorded as their current year of schooling. If the respondent had left school and was enrolled in study for a qualification they were asked the level of the qualification.

TAFE

A Technical and Further Education institution. In Victoria this may also be interpreted as Training and Further Education.

Unemployed

Persons who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSCQ	Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	collection district
CSV	comma separated value
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
ICF	Indigenous Community Frame
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
nfd	not further defined
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SARs	Special Administrative Regions - China
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Index for Areas
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
VET	Vocational Education and Training

Quality declaration

QUALITY DECLARATION

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

TableBuilder files are released in accordance with the conditions specified in the Statistics Determination section of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 (CSA). This ensures that confidentiality is maintained whilst enabling micro level data to be released. More information on the confidentiality practices associated with TableBuilder can be found at the Survey Confidentiality Page.

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

Aggregated population estimates from the 2012 Survey of Education and Work are available from the underlying microdata in TableBuilder. The microdata contain information about a range of key indicators relating to educational participation and attainment, along with data on people's transition between education and work for all persons aged 15 to 64 years and persons aged 65 to 74 years who were employed or marginally attached to the labour force.

The type of information collected includes: participation in education in the year prior to the survey, and in the survey month; labour force characteristics, type of educational institution attended; level of education of current and previous study; highest year of school completed; level and main field of highest non-school qualification; transition from education to work; unmet demand for education; and selected characteristics of apprentices and trainees.

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0) was used to classify education. The ASCED is a national standard classification which can be applied to all sectors of the Australian education system including schools, vocational education and training and higher education. The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of Education and Field of Education.

As a result of this survey being supplementary to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), persons excluded from the LFS were also excluded from this survey (see Explanatory Notes of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) for standard LFS exclusions). Additional exclusions from this survey were persons aged 75 years or older, persons aged 65 to 74 years who were not intending to work, persons permanently unable to work, institutionalised persons, and boarding school pupils. Very remote areas, excluding Indigenous communities, have been included in the survey since 2009.

TIMELINESS

The Survey of Education and Work is collected annually with the most recent survey conducted throughout Australia in May 2012. The ABS has been conducting similar surveys since 1964. Initial results from the May 2012 survey were released on 29 November 2012 in Education and Work, Australia, May 2012. A TableBuilder product for the SEW is expected to be available annually while a CURF is available every second year. The microdata products are released approximately 12 months after enumeration is completed.

ACCURACY

The microdata generally contains finer levels of detail for data items than what is otherwise published in other formats, for example, in Education and Work, Australia, May 2012 (cat. no. 6227.0). For information on the level of detail provided, please refer to the data item list in the Downloads tab.

Steps to confidentialise the data made available in TableBuilder are taken in such a way as to maximise the usefulness of the content while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents selected in the survey. As a result it may not be possible to exactly reconcile all the statistics produced from TableBuilder with other published statistics. Further information about the steps taken to confidentialise the microdata is available through the Survey Confidentiality Page.

COHERENCE

Results from the previous survey on this topic were published in Education and Work, Australia, May 2011 (cat. no. 6227.0). Data on earlier series can be found on the Past and Future Releases page or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

The ABS seeks to maximise consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to the survey. Minor changes were made to the survey in 2012 to enhance the quality of the data and to reflect changes in the education system. Sound survey practice requires ongoing development to maintain the integrity of the data.

In 2009, the scope of the survey was extended to include persons aged 65 to 74 years who are employed or marginally attached to the labour force. Persons are defined as being marginally attached to the labour force if they were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work and: were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed; or were not actively looking for work but were

available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The Explanatory Notes section of Education and Work, Australia, May 2012 (cat. no. 6227.0) provides more detailed information on differences between ABS Education surveys over time.

INTERPRETABILITY

The information within this product is the key source for reference when using TableBuilder. Included is information about survey objectives, methodology and design, survey content, data quality and interpretation and information about the file structure of the microdata.

The Explanatory Notes section of Education and Work, Australia, May 2012 (cat. no. 6227.0) should also be referred to as it includes further information on survey methods and design, comparability with previous surveys and summary results.

ACCESSIBILITY

Microdata products are available to approved users. Users wishing to access TableBuilder should read the Registration basics and How to register web pages, before applying for access through the Registration page. Users should also familiarise themselves with information available via the Microdata web pages.

A full list of all available microdata can be viewed via the List of expected and available Microdata.

Any queries regarding access to microdata can be forwarded to microdata.access@abs.gov.au or phone (02) 6252 7714.

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